IN THE CLAIMS

This is a complete and current listing of the claims, marked with status identifiers in parentheses. The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (Currently Amended) An analog-electronic tripping device for an electrical power breaker responding to a short circuit ~~having~~, comprising:

——a current transformer, in the form of a power-supplying current transformer, ~~(6, 7, 8) for~~adapted to detect~~ing~~ a current flowing in a circuit monitored by the power breaker~~,~~;

——a tripping magnet, adapted to ~~(5) for~~ releas~~ing~~e switching contacts ~~(1, 2, 3)~~ of the power breaker~~,~~;

——a measuring and control circuit, adapted to ~~(13) for~~ activate~~ing~~ the tripping magnet ~~(5)~~ when the detected current exceeds a limit value~~,~~;

~~a power supply circuit for operating the tripping device and the tripping magnet (5),~~

~~characterized in that~~

~~the current transformer (6, 7, 8) is in the form of a power supplying current transformer,~~

~~connected downstream of the current transformer (6, 7, 8) is~~ a rectifier circuit, connected downstream of the current transformer, ~~(9, 10, 11)~~ ~~for~~adapted to ~~the purpose of~~ convert~~ing~~ the detected current into a direct current, wherein

the current transformer ~~(6, 7, 8)~~ and the rectifier circuit ~~(9, 10, 11)~~ form ~~the~~ a power supply circuit~~,~~; and

a controllable power semiconductor, ——connected in parallel with the tripping magnet, ~~(5) is a controllable power semiconductor (12) which can~~adapted to be controlled by the measuring and control circuit, ~~(13)~~ wherein the controllable power semiconductor ~~such that it~~

~~is~~is turned fully on when the limit value is undershot and ~~is~~ is turned fully off when the limit value is exceeded.

2. (Currently Amended) The tripping device as claimed in claim 1, wherein
~~characterized in that~~
the power semiconductor ~~(12)~~ is connected to a feedback branch ~~(20, 21, 22)~~ for ~~the purpose of~~ maintaining ~~its~~ the fully on state.

3. (Currently Amended) The tripping device as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, further comprising:

~~characterized in that~~
a capacitor ~~(16) which can be charged~~, chargeable by turning the power semiconductor ~~(12)~~ off for a short period of time ~~is provided~~, for ~~the purpose of~~ providing a control current required for maintaining an on state of the power semiconductor ~~(12)~~.

4. (Currently Amended) The tripping device as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims,~~
~~characterized in that~~claim 1, wherein
the tripping magnet ~~(5)~~ is a separate tripping magnet which is only connected to the tripping device responding to a short circuit.

5. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 2, further comprising:

a capacitor, chargeable by turning the power semiconductor off for a short period of time, for providing a control current required for maintaining an on state of the power semiconductor.

6. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the tripping magnet is a separate tripping magnet which is

only connected to the tripping device responding to a short circuit.

7. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 3, wherein the tripping magnet is a separate tripping magnet which is only connected to the tripping device responding to a short circuit.

8. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 5, wherein the tripping magnet is a separate tripping magnet which is only connected to the tripping device responding to a short circuit.

9. (New) An analog-electronic tripping device for an electrical power breaker responding to a short circuit, comprising:

first means, including a power-supplying current transformer, for detecting a current flowing in a circuit monitored by the power breaker;

second means for releasing switching contacts of the power breaker;

third means for activating the second means when the detected current exceeds a limit value;

fourth means, connected downstream of the first means, for converting the detected current into a direct current, wherein the first and fourth means form a power supply circuit; and

fifth means, connected in parallel with the second means and controllable by the third means, for turning on fully when the limit value is undershot and for turning off fully when the limit value is exceeded.

10. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 9, wherein the fifth means is connected to a feedback branch for maintaining the fully on state.

11. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 9, further comprising:

sixth means, chargeable by turning the fifth means off for a short period of time, for providing a control current required for maintaining an on state of the fifth means.

12. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 9, wherein the second means includes a separate tripping magnet which is only connected to the tripping device responding to a short circuit.

13. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 10, further comprising:

sixth means, chargeable by turning the fifth means off for a short period of time, for providing a control current required for maintaining an on state of the fifth means.

14. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 10, wherein the second means includes a separate tripping magnet which is only connected to the tripping device responding to a short circuit.

15. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 11, wherein the second means includes a separate tripping magnet which is only connected to the tripping device responding to a short circuit.

16. (New) The tripping device as claimed in claim 13, wherein the second means includes a separate tripping magnet which is only connected to the tripping device responding to a short circuit.

17. (New) A method for an electrical power breaker responding to a short circuit, comprising:

detecting a current flowing in a circuit monitored by the power breaker;

activating tripping magnet, releasing switching contacts of the power breaker, when the detected current exceeds a limit value;

converting the detected current into a direct current using a measuring and control circuit; and

controlling a controllable power semiconductor using the measuring and control circuit, wherein the controllable power semiconductor is turned fully on when the limit value is undershot and is turned fully off when the limit value is exceeded.